

SAW NO TRUCE ON THE SOMME

British Kept Up the Fight
on Christmas
Eve

GRENADES AS
SOUVENIRS

Efforts of the Germans to
Fraternize Are Dis-
courage

With the British armies in France, Dec. 27.—So far as fighting is concerned, Christmas, 1916, was just Dec. 25 to Britain's warriors. Christmas eve in no wise differed from the preceding night. The fighting continued in precisely the same way.

German efforts to fraternize were discouraged by grenades and trench mortars. On one occasion the Saxons in an opposite trench lifted up over their parapet a Christmas tree, and as the Tommies facing it remarked, "we hung oranges, apples and bonbons on it," or in other words, they deluged it with grenades. It was observable that the experiment was not repeated.

Troops resting in billets at the rear began Christmas celebration with lunches, dinners and parties yesterday. There were amateur theatricals and Christmas trees at the field Y. M. C. A. huts—the Y. M. C. A. furnishing band music and all extras. In the meanwhile those in the foremost trenches awaited their relief that they, too, might celebrate.

In the front trenches the fighters, between periods of watching and fighting, opened their packages from home. For the most part these were trinkets made by mothers, sweethearts or wives. But for the Tommies who had none of these there were plenty of trinkets and Christmas gifts from volunteer friends back in England. The procedure of this opening of gifts was the same all along the line—with the British, Tommies, the Anzac men, the Canadians.

Christmas eve came with stars shining from a cloudless sky. But that great illumination in the east was not the star of Bethlehem—but a star shell of war, sent aloft by nervous Germans above the horrible garbage heap known as "No Man's Land." Its light was sent to search out that debris for any living thing.

Presently, as night deepened, one could see far up and down the line brilliant fireballs suspended high over the trenches like drifting flames at an American Fourth of July celebration.

As a Christmas decoration these pyrotechnics were beautiful—but horrible. It was evident all through the night that the Germans were expecting a "Christmas party" for under the star shells every fantastic wailing shadow was sufficient to start the German machine guns purring or to provoke the high tension "ping" of a sniper's rifle.

Sunday dawned bright, with the weather unusually mild. Lazy moving clouds were in the blue sky and as the day advanced sunshiny and shadow alternated. The church bells jangled forth a Christmas—and Sunday—reminder across the war-wrecked villages.

But out along the scrambled, barren front trenches there was unusual activity throughout the day with French mortar and hand grenade. There wasn't any idea of a Christmas truce.

Back a little behind these lines of death the green slopes were reminiscent of the blue grass valleys of Kentucky in early springtime. It was another "green Christmas" on the front. And there were plenty of Christmas mistletoe, blossoms of otherwise gaunt trees, their blossoms giving a touch of color against the brilliant green heather.

In the air swarms of warplanes circled, while the putter of machine guns was distinctly audible when an occasional enemy plane ventured for a moment to dispute the allied supremacy of cloudland.

**Weak Lungs and
Chest Troubles**
respond more quickly to the
blood-enriching oil-food in

**SCOTT'S
EMULSION**

than to any other one medicine.
SCOTT'S is a rich, nourishing
food to strengthen tender throats
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peculiar benefit to the respiratory
tract and is liberally used in tu-
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You get no alcohol in Scott's.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 10-12

BANK BOARD MOVE PLEASES U. S. BANKERS

Making Bank of England Foreign Cor-
respondent Regarded as Offsetting
Collateral Rule.

Washington, Dec. 27.—The federal reserve board's action in authorizing the appointment of the Bank of England as a foreign correspondent of the system was interpreted here yesterday by some as indicating an effort to offset the board's recent ruling against foreign treasury notes as collateral for big loans.

The official explanation, however, was that relations between the American system and the English bank would serve to adjust questions of gold shipment and would aid in cementing financial relations between the two nations.

On the matter of its recent decisions in the matter of foreign loans, there is no doubt in the best informed circles that it had an adverse effect and tended to check dealings between the United States and England. The present move, it is felt, may serve to counteract that spirit.

Behind the move, too, is the thought that after the war a cut-throat competition is likely to come. In this race for leadership, the United States desires insofar as possible to maintain its present position of creditor nation, and, moreover, it wishes to have firm commercial relations abroad.

To strengthen its foreign position, it may also establish other correspondents abroad.

**SOUTH AMERICA MAY
BACK WILSON NOTE**

A B C Governments Considering For-
mal Peace Ac-
tion.

Buenos Aires, Dec. 27.—Certain South American chancelleries are tentatively communicating regarding the dispatch of a note to belligerents backing up President Wilson's peace plea, it was reported here yesterday. No official confirmation was to be obtained. The reports, however, went so far as to suggest that the Argentine, Brazil and Chile governments were mainly concerned in the move.

South America has generally applauded the timeliness of President Wilson's peace suggestions and saw in Secretary Lansing's hints of America joining a league of nations after the war to enforce peace an opportunity for a closer pan-Americanism.

Secretary Lansing suggested that the United States would first of all feel the desire of joining with South American nations in any such plan.

Bring Back the Army.
The New York-New London-Atlantic City inquest on Mexico has been resumed at Philadelphia, and another note to Carranza was dispatched thence last night. Its text is withheld from the public because it is in the nature of a "postscript." Assurance is offered, however, that the terms of the protocol, which was sent forward for approval last month, have not been altered. Credit must be given to the American commissioners for their cleverness in concealing the truth from the American people and missing an opportunity to mislead and deceive them in respect of accomplishments and prospects. It will not be generally remembered, but it is nevertheless a fact, that the protocol was wholly satisfactory to the Mexican commissioners. It was satisfactory because assertion of the right of the United States to pursue bandits across the international border was excluded from the protocol in response to the objections of the representatives of Carranza. It was dealt with in a postscript, and it was suggested at the time that Carranza would in all probability accept the protocol and reject the postscript. Apparently he has acted up or down to expectation, and naturally enough the American commissioners have resorted to a postscript in order to find a way out. Whether they have withdrawn or modified or otherwise doctored in the new postscript the declarations in the old, time will tell.

The main matter to be kept in view, however, is the urgent necessity of bringing Pershing and his little army home. They have suffered in death and sickness and humiliation more than enough. They have been hamstrung by the bandit government and harassed by their own government and all the bandit chiefs in Mexico. Almost any terms that can be arranged which will enable the withdrawal of the expedition should be accepted, and accepted speedily. It is too late to save any prestige, but it is not too late to save the lives and health of the expedition. Dilly-dallying over language, backing and filling over phrase, juggling words from one city to another—surely we have had enough of these things. Let's get our soldiers out of Mexico as soon as possible. Their expedition has proved punitive only to their lives and health and to their nation's prestige.—Boston Transcript.

He Spoke Too Soon.
A well known business man attended his daughter's commencement exercises at an eastern college recently. He had been greatly pleased with the beauty and dignity of the exercises and was discouraging to his wife upon the refining influences of college life. Suddenly his impressive monologue was cut short. A girl, in cap and gown, came dashing down the steps of the main hall, waving her diploma and shouting: "Educated, by gosh!"

IN LOCAL MARKETS

Fresh Eggs Are Easier at
45@48 Cents Per
Dozen

DRESSED PORK
REMAINS UNCHANGED

Butter 37@38 Cents Pound
—Potatoes Quiet
at \$1.25

Barre, Vt., Dec. 27, 1916.
Fresh eggs easier. Dressed pork unchanged. Wholesale quotations:
Dressed pork—12½@13c.
Lamb—17c.
Fowls—18@20c.
Chickens—23@25c.
Fresh eggs—45@48c.
Butter—37@38c.
Potatoes—Quiet at \$1.25.

RICKER'S MARKET REPORTS

Beef and Veal a Shade Firmer—Hogs and
Sheep Are Firm.

St. Johnsbury, Dec. 27.—Beef and veal are a shade lower; drop in skins at W. A. Ricker's market. Hogs and sheep are firm.

Receipts for the week ending Dec. 25 included:
Poultry—10@12c.
Lamb—7@8c.
Hogs—50, 8@9c.
Cattle—30, 3@7c.
Calves—150, 4@5c.
Milk cows—\$60@80.

BEEF CATTLE PRICES FIRM.

Receipts at Brighton Stockyards Larger
Than Expected.

Brighton, Mass., Dec. 27.—Notwithstanding the Christmas holidays, arrivals at the Brighton stockyards yesterday were fully up to last week's level, considerably larger, in fact, than expected. Yet prices held firm and hogs were actually higher.

Beef cattle were in moderate supply, especially choice heavy stock, and prices ruled fairly firm, considering the character of the offerings. Tops sold at 8@8½c and occasionally more, with good cattle at 7@7½c and light cattle at 6@6½c.

One drover had a pair of fancy beef cows for which he refused 7½c, but this was an extreme, tops generally selling at 6@6½c and occasionally more. Good cows sold at 5@5½c, ordinary cows at 4½@5c and canner cows at 4@4½c.

Fancy bulls held strong at around 7c, but average tops sold at 5½@6½c, with hogs and calves at 4½@5c.

Calves were firmly held, especially for fancy stock, which sold in a small way at 11½@12c. Bunch lots of the best calves sold at 10@11c, with fair lots at 9@10c and grassers and drinkers at 6@8c.

Hogs were advanced materially, in spite of the big run for the past three weeks, sales of the best lots being made yesterday morning at 10½@10¾c, with rough lots at 9½@10½c.

There was no change to note in sheep and lambs, receipts being small, with the best lambs selling at 8@10c, and sheep at 6@8c.

Best milk cows are in demand and bring good prices, but ordinary cows are in ample supply and slow of sale. Ordinary cows are easy at \$4 to \$50, with good at \$50@75 and fancy milkers at \$70@100 and occasionally more.

When a hot dish is cooling, cover it with cheesecloth, and for this purpose hem a number of white porcelain buttons on each corner. The buttons will weight the cloth enough to prevent it from being blown off if placed by an open window.

**THIS STOPS HAIR
FROM FALLING OUT**

Ever comb the dead hairs in your comb and brush? They are nature's warning of future baldness and proof that the dangerous dandruff germ is busy on your scalp.

Dr. Sangerbund, the famous Paris specialist, first discovered that dandruff and falling hair are caused by a microbe. Then came the discovery of the value of the real Parisian Sage (liquid form) in destroying the dandruff germ and promptly preventing the further loss of hair. The effect of only three days' use of Parisian Sage is simply marvelous, and the American people have now awakened to the fact that they can be quickly rid of dandruff and save their hair by using Parisian Sage.

Parisian Sage is sold by the Red Cross Pharmacy and good druggists everywhere. It's inexpensive, daintily perfume, free from stickiness, and will surely cause hair to grow soft, lustrous and really seem twice as abundant.—Adv.

TO RECEIVE EXTRA PAY.

Employees of the Vermont Tel. & Tel. Co. to Benefit.

Practically all of the employees of the Vermont Tel. & Tel. Co., which is a subsidiary company of the New England Tel. & Tel. Co., and more than 13,000 employees of that company, will each participate next week Wednesday in the distribution of an emergency payment to assist them in meeting unusual present expenses.

Employees who have been in the service one year or more will receive three weeks' pay. Employees who have been in the service less than one year but not less than three months will receive two weeks' pay. No employee will receive more than \$175, and no employee of less than three months' service and no general official will in any way share in the payments.

While in no sense a holiday present, the fact that it comes most unexpectedly at this time of the year makes it a most timely evidence of the continued concern of the company's officers for the welfare of its employees. This distribution to the employees of the Vermont Tel. & Tel. Co., which represents a substantial sum of money, is in accord with the distribution made to the employees of the New England Tel. & Tel. Co. amounting to over \$600,000.

In connection with the announcement of the payment to be made to the employees of the New England company, President Spalding of that company is quoted as saying:

"The revenues of the company depend on the rates for service allowed by the commissions, and should provide for all expenses, a fair return to the owners of the property, and a surplus to care for emergencies. Their sufficiency is judged by the results of a period of years, for it is not feasible to be constantly modifying rates on the one hand, and expenses on the other, to meet changes occurring in general business conditions. In this respect the telephone company is entirely different from the manufacturer, who from time to time increases or decreases his forces as the demand for his product increases or decreases, and changes his wage schedules to conform to changes in the selling price of his goods and changing profits of his business."

"Employment in the telephone company is practically continuous, and, furthermore, a special benefit fund has been created to insure reasonable security of the income of its employees against the emergencies of sickness, accident or death, and to provide a pension for those who have served the company faithfully and grown old in its service. Nevertheless, without trying to pry into the private affairs of our people, we have been impressed with knowledge, gained from many sources, that the present increase in the cost of the necessities of life was seriously discommoding some of our employees."

"We found that this affected no particular employees, or even class of employees, but that the burden of increased expenses was being felt generally by employees receiving \$3,000 and less, and especially by such as were heads of families or had others dependent upon them. We desire a high quality service from all, and we desire also the feeling that we are all one big business family and that the welfare of each is the concern of all, and especially is it the concern of those having administrative duties. After gathering such facts as seemed necessary for a definite opinion on the subject, I recommended to our directors the plan which they unanimously adopted to-day. We shall make the payments next week Wednesday. They will represent not charity, on the one hand, nor a raise of wages on the other, but rather if I can reduce the idea to a phrase, messages of goodwill, understanding and appreciation on the part of the officers of the company for efficient and loyal employees in a temporary time of stress."

DO YOUR HANDS ITCH AND BURN

Because of Eczemas, Rashes, Chaps, Etc.? If So

**CUTICURA SOAP AND
CUTICURA OINTMENT**

Will afford instant relief and quickly heal even when all else has failed. On retiring bathe the hands freely with Cuticura Soap and hot water.

Dry, and rub Cuticura Ointment gently into the skin for a few minutes.

Wipe off surplus Ointment with soft tissue paper or leave it on and wear old gloves or soft bandage during night.

Sample Each Free by Mail
With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. 14, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

Topics of the Home and Household.

When brooms begin to wear, cut the bristles straight across.

It is of no use to wait for our ship to come in unless we have sent one out.

A dainty tray with a flower on it and the food in very small portions to create a desire for more rather than a distaste for what is offered, is the best way to tempt the capricious appetite of an invalid.

A paintbrush will get dust out of cracks better than any duster will, for a cloth cannot reach all the corners. Try the brush when you are cleaning baseboards, window sashes, etc., and you will appreciate it.

Minutes count with busy mothers and one way to save some of these minutes is when changing the elastic at the knees of children's rompers, bloomers and wash suits. Fasten the new elastic to end of the old and as the old is pulled out the new will be drawn through.

Keep paraffine paper and rubber bands in the pantry and before putting away a pitcher of milk slip a piece of paraffine paper over the top and hold it in place by a band. When rice is cooking for croquettes, cover it with the paper and it will not get so hard. Cover any left-over salad dressing, and many other things, in the same way.

When pouring medicine from a bottle, always pour from the side opposite the paper label and thus avoid a soiled, sticky label. This is important, as any druggist will tell you, for it is necessary that he should be able to read the prescription number on the bottle when a prescription is renewed. Then too some fatal mistakes have been made on the part of the one administering medicine from a bottle with a label too soiled to be deciphered, who guessed at its contents.

Keeping in a home only what is necessary may be too rigid a rule to apply to all families, but many people do keep a number of unnecessary things. One woman has been trying to simplify living in this way: Every few months she goes through the house, striving to view each room with the eyes of a stranger, and then, with due regard for beauty and fitness, she tries to get rid of what is not needed. Old clothing and magazines are given away, the former in their proper season—not winter wraps in June, nor straw hats in January. Superfluous ornaments, cracked dishes, old pictures, etc., instead of being piled in the attic are resolutely thrown away, given to someone, or sent to a rummage sale. The result has been an easier house to clean, with more breathing space within it.

Laundry Economy.

Soft water for use in laundry work saves soap, clothing, time, energy and money.

Buying soap by the box is more economical than buying it by the quarter's worth.

Removing the soap from the box and piling it in such a way that it will dry, causes it to wash away less rapidly, and therefore to last longer than if not dried.

Having a firm, substantial washbench of a height suited to the worker, so constructed as to hold the tubs securely in position, saves time and energy.

A good stationary wringer, or one which is so constructed as to be clamped securely to the tub, is a necessity. When through using the wringer, loosen the screws to relieve the pressure on the rubber rollers; wash clean, wipe dry and put it away where it will keep clean until needed. Occasionally cleaning the wringer with kerosene and the washing with soapends, rinsing and drying, tends to keep it in good condition.

Home-Made Candies.

Simple recipes insure the most successful results and offer fewer complications to the inexperienced. Failures are too expensive to repeat often. The best butter, confectioner's sugar, the best nuts and the best quality of flavorings, pure molasses, finest clover honey, pure almond paste, rich sweet milk and the highest grade of chocolate must be used in the different recipes to obtain perfection in candy making.

Baltimore Fudge—Two pounds of granulated sugar, one pint of milk, a quarter pound of butter, half a cake chocolate grated. Melt slowly to the boiling point, then boil from seven to ten minutes, trying on a cold plate just before removing from the fire. Add two teaspoonsful of good vanilla flavoring. When it sets on the cold plate remove at once from the fire or it will granulate. Pour into lightly buttered pans and when cool enough cut into squares.

Fig Cream—Three cupsful of sugar, one cupful of cream, half a cupful of strained honey and the juice of one large lemon. Cook the sugar, cream and honey to a soft consistency that forms a firm, waxy ball when dropped in cold water. Cool the mixture, stirring constantly, and when it thickens add half a pound of chopped figs and the lemon juice. When too thick to pour spread in a buttered pan and cut into squares before it gets cold.

Butter Scotch—One cupful of molasses, one cupful of white sugar, a half cupful

of butter and a half cupful of water. Cook over a slow fire until it hardens, when a little is dropped in water; then stir in a scant half teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda, turn into shallow buttered pans and cut into squares before it is too cold.

Vinegar Candy—Two cupsful of white sugar, a half cupful of water, a half cupful of vinegar and a small piece of butter. Boil till it brittles in cold water, cool in shallow tins, adding a half cupful of chopped walnuts, or leave out the nuts and pull the candy until white.

Almond Rolls—One-half pound of almond paste, one pound of very fine powdered sugar, two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice, the white of one unbeaten egg, knead into the paste gradually the sugar, lemon juice and egg; form the mixture into cylinders, roll them into melted chocolate and sprinkle with finely powdered almonds; place in a pan in a slow drying oven until slightly hardened. In other forms this same mixture is the basis of the famous Marzipan.

Dorothy Dexter.

Views on Stock Prices.

Even men who shun the stock market are apt to admit its faculty for right prediction in regard to large economic changes. In 1899 and 1907 the market beat the country by a year, in 1903 and 1915, by several months, in the matter of ups and downs. Impressed by this record, persons who in many cases have no interest in the transactions save in their barometric capacity are now wondering what the violent drop in the market, greeting the president's proposals to the belligerents, may signify.

The bulk of opinion has been that the end of the war might bring some such eventual let-down-in-industry, prof-

its and prices as the break in security quotations would foreshadow. But that the bulk of informed opinion expects peace to result in the next few months from the action of the German and American governments can hardly be asserted. Measured in chances, as actuaries and speculators measure, the possibilities of early peace are somewhat enhanced, but not enough to warrant a break-up of the expectation values of securities. It is therefore likely to be held that much of the disturbance in yesterday's market came from the misunderstandings aroused by the government's note and its various conflicting explanations, official and semi-official. The May panic of 1901 recalls to mind the fact in its extreme form that violent changes in the stock market are not always connected with wider economic considerations.

Apprehension inspired the dealings of yesterday. To what extent it was misapprehension the further and clearer elucidation of the peace course taken by Mr. Wilson should shortly reveal.—New York Evening Sun.

EAST MONTPELIER.

Twenty-sixth annual old and young folks' ball at village hall Tuesday night Jan. 9. Music, Carroll's orchestra.—adv.

The sense of refreshing cleanliness that follows the use of a real scalp prophylactic, is comforting in the extreme

HERPICIDE

Applications at the better barber shops. Guaranteed by The Herpicide Co. Sold Everywhere



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WARMER**

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You can make any room in the house just as warm as you wish with the Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater.

You can carry a Perfection Heater anywhere. It helps you dress, eat and bathe in comfort. It is handy and economical.

**'PERFECTION
SMOKELESS OIL HEATERS**

It cuts down your coal bills wonderfully during these raw days, that need just a little heat to drive away the chill and dampness. No fires to build—no coal to carry—no ashes to clean up.

Perfection Heaters are for sale at department and hardware stores everywhere. Ask your dealer to show you a Perfection. Descriptive booklet mailed free on request.

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Stove Dept. 23 South Pearl Street, Albany



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